

THE ENQUIRER.

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SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

[VOLUME 1.]

CONDITIONS.

- I. The ENQUIRER will appear twice a week...During the session of Congress and the Virginia Legislature, either a third paper or a supplementary half-sheet, during the week.
- II. Terms of payment FIVE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.
- III. ADVERTISEMENTS, from those who do not subscribe to the paper, should they not exceed a square in length, shall be inserted for seventy-five cents the first time, fifty cents for each time during three weeks, and for every additional insertion thirty-three cents; long ones in the same proportion.
- IV. SUBSCRIBERS shall have their advertisements inserted for fifty cents the first time, and thirty-three cents for every additional insertion.

Auction Sales.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

WILL be sold at the store occupied by M. W. Hancock & Co. on Wednesday's in each week; and at their office, on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual.
Dec. 1, 1864. (epd)

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, at the late dwelling house of D. M. Randolph, Esq. on Friday the 14th inst. a variety of valuable Household and Kitchen FURNITURE; among which are, some fashionable and substantial Plate, lately imported; mahogany tables, side board and bafon stands of superior quality; a well assorted collection of the most useful kitchen furniture; sets and parts of sets of table and tea China, &c. &c. &c.
Also—A very large superb Carpet, and a very superior Time Piece.

Terms of sale.—Cash for all sums of 50 dollars and under; over that sum, a credit of 60 and 120 days will be given. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. In the mean time, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to view the articles; in expectation of which, attendance by the proprietor will be given every morning until 11 o'clock.
THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co. Auctioneers.
Dec. 5, 1864. (epd)

Sales at Auction.

Will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 15th inst., at No. 715, handsomely situated on Shockoe Hill, and adjoining the lot of Mr. John Scott Moore.—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Lot No. 206, in the town of Manchester; for terms apply to
THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M. (epd)

Sales at Auction.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 18th inst. SEVENTEEN PIECES IRISH LINEN, for the benefit of the undersigned.

THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co. Auctioneers.
December 11, 1864. (tds)

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, the HOUSE & LOT near the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by B. J. Harris, and commonly called the Shoe Factory—the title papers may be seen at any time by applying to
THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M. (epd)

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Saturday 22nd inst. at the Eagle Tavern, that handsome HOUSE and LOT on Shockoe, at present occupied by Mr. Benjamin Mobley.—The terms of sale will be 1/3 payable 1st January next—1/3 1st March, and 1/3 1st July—
ALSO,
TWO new Brick HOUSES on the street near the Canal, and adjoining the property of Mr. McKim. Terms of Sale—30 days—Notes negotiable at the Bank of Virginia.
Will also be sold at the same time and place: 16372 acres of MILITARY LAND.
T. TAYLOR & Co. V. M. (epd)

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by David Gillaspie, Esq. of Albemarle county, to secure the payment of a debt due Brown, Watson and Co. and John Watson, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the first day of January eighteen hundred and five, at McCredie, Higginbotham and Co's store, ten miles above Charlottesville, the tract of land whereon the said Gillaspie at present resides, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, be the same more or less.
WILLIAM WOOD, Trustee.
Albemarle, Dec. 8.—(3w).

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Walter Watson of Albemarle county, to secure the payment of a debt due Brown, Watson & Co. will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the first day of January eighteen hundred and five, at McCredie, Higginbotham and Co's store, ten miles above Charlottesville.—The TRACT of LAND whereon the said Watson at present resides, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, be the same more or less.
GEO. GARRETT, Trustee.
Alber., 1st Dec. 8. (3w)

NOTICE.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1864.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stock-holders will be held at the Bank-House, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of electing directors for Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg; and for other purposes relative to the affairs of the corporation.

In order that a list of the share-holders may be exhibited, those persons who have not sent in the receipts granted by the commissioners for receiving subscriptions, are requested to transmit them by the day above mentioned, together with the cashier's receipts for the second installment, when new scrip will be issued, in lieu thereof, by the president.
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cash.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT RITCHIE & WORSLEY'S BOOK-STORE:

The Rainbow, SERIES FIRST;

Originally Published in the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

AN association was formed during the last summer, by a few gentlemen, of whom some are now, and others have been, inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of compiling a series of Miscellaneous Essays for the Richmond Enquirer. These Essays were regularly published every Saturday, during the months of August, September, and October. The first number appeared on the 11th of August, and the last on the 29th of October. These numbers, taken together in the order in which they were published, will constitute the first series of the RAINBOW; and it is this first series which is now presented by the proprietors of the Enquirer to the amateurs of Literature, and to its patrons in Virginia. The second series will probably be communicated to the public in the present form, as soon as it shall be completed by the members of the association.
Richmond, Dec. 11th, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED PORTER.

ORDERS forwarded to the subscribers (if accompanied with cash) will be promptly complied with for the above article, put up by experienced bottlers, under their particular direction, at the rate of one dollar eighty-seven and an half cents per dozen, bottles included.

ISAAC MORRIS, & Co. Brewers,
Pear-Street, Philadelphia.

12th mo. 13.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the tenth of last June, a negro man named JOE—about twenty four or five years of age, is about five feet high, of a bright complexion, is cross-eyed, and has several of his front teeth rotted off even with the gums; he was formerly the property of Capt. Ben. Johnson, of Henrico, then the property of Capt. Josiah Leck of Gloucester, who sold him to Daniel Williams of Charlotte county. I expect he is lurking about Richmond, or in the neighborhood of Capt. B. Johnson. Any person who will apprehend the said negro, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.
RICHARD GAINES.
Charlotte county, Dec. 8, 1864. (ct&f)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 27th September, a very likely negro man by the name of TOM, sometimes he calls himself Tom Smith, and at other times Smith—he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he generally wears a brown broadcloth coat, a swartdown waistcoat, brown corduroy trousers, and flint ruffled at the bottom, though he may change his dress, as he has a variety of cloaths. He is a black, slick, well made fellow, with a very good set of white teeth, and as well as Fremont, like it was the stroke of a whip; he is a proud, ardent, cunning fellow, and has a very smooth dissembling tongue. Any person that will bring him home to me, living in Essex county, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, if taken out of the county, and if taken in the county, Six. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying the said negro away.

Essex, Nov. 20, 1864.

W. GATEWOOD. (ct&f)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to the subscriber in this city, a runaway Negro Boy, named CLAIBORNE, about 17 years of age. He has a long and fulling countenance, small legs, round shoulders, his colour is between black and Mahito. He has been always employed as a house servant, and does not understand any other kind of business.
He had a great variety of wearing apparel, all of excellent quality, much better than is usually given to servants.
There is great reason to believe that he has been decoyed or inveigled away by the master of a northern trading vessel, and it is probable he will endeavor to go to Norfolk or Hampton for the purpose of getting on board; and as he is well acquainted on the stage road, and has very good address, he will probably pass for a free man.

December 18th.

THOMAS GILLIAT. (ct&f)

THOMAS COURTNEY—TAYLOR:

VERY respectfully begs permission to acquaint the public, that he still continues to occupy the house on the Main-street opposite the Bank, and immediately above Mr. Davis's Printing-Office. He tenders his most grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to favor him with their custom; and assures them and the public generally, that no exertion shall be wanting to ensure a continuance of patronage.

Two or three good workmen would meet with employment by applying as above; and a couple of active lads are wanting as apprentices.
Dec. 1. (epd)

Insurance against Fire.

Phoenix Fire Office, London,

May 1, 1864.

THE numerous and destructive Fires which have happened within the period of two last years, in different parts of Europe and America, (more particularly in the towns of Liverpool in England, Gothenburg in Sweden, and Norfolk in Virginia) render it proper to remind all persons who possess property in the United States of America of the utility of insurance.

The Phoenix Office of London, is an institution sufficiently known by the very large and important losses it has paid, in consequence of the extensive conflagrations in the cities and towns of America to such sufferers as have had the prudence to protect their property, by insurance.—The Phoenix Company deeply regret that, owing to the expense of serious and continued losses upon the buildings and stores in the timber towns, no insurance nor remission on such risks can be made at present; but the Directors hope from the increase of brick and stone buildings, and other improvements of security, that the period is not far distant, when they will be able generally, to mitigate the rates of insurance in North America; and they confidently presume that the promptitude and honor with which they have uniformly fulfilled their extensive engagements, have unequivocally established the solidity, credit, and good faith of the Company.

The Phoenix Company grant insurances upon buildings, goods and ships, whilst in dock or in harbor, from loss or damage by fire, upon the most moderate and equitable terms; and persons desirous of securing their property by policies from this company, are requested to transmit their orders to their correspondents at Great Britain.
Nov. 3. (epd)

CHOICE LANDS—FOR SALE.

A DIVISION of the famous Sour-Town Lands having taken place between the heirs of James Park Farley, Esq. dec'd. and Col. John S. Farley and his sister Mrs. Elizabeth Morison, the subscribers, Robert Taylor of Norfolk, and Charles Duncan at Roanoke, near Petersburg, are fully empowered by the said Col. Farley and Mrs. Morison, to dispose of their property, containing 12,882 acres, which are surveyed and laid off in eight lots, containing from 500 to 2800 acres, agreeable to plots in the possession of the said Duncan. The four largest lots are of excellent quality, each containing a considerable proportion of the richest low grounds, which produce tobacco of the very first quality, as has been experienced by one of the subscribers, who shipped it for a number of years.

Those lands lie on Dan and Smith's rivers, in Rockingham county, on the borders of North Carolina, about 170 miles from Petersburg and Richmond. As there are seldom such lands for sale, they must be an object to those who want to purchase such as will produce fine tobacco, hemp and flax. One third of the price must be paid in ready money, one third in twelve months, and the other third in two years, the purchaser giving bond with unexceptionable security bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid. Those who wish to purchase will be shown the lands by Doctor John C. Cox, living at Leckville, near Rockingham Court-House, and the terms made known by

ROBERT TAYLOR, or CHARLES DUNCAN. (epd)

Petersburg, Nov. 24.

THREE DWELLING HOUSES

TO BE RENTED.

ONE situate at the foot of Adams' hill, and but a small distance from the Mafons Hall, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Underwood; on this lot there is a very good and well enclosed garden, a well of excellent water and other conveniences.

One other situate in the back street near Harris's Tobacco manufactory, and the Rock landing—having a large garden well inclosed, and at present occupied by Mr. Henry Tompkins.

Possession of the two first described may be had immediately, and of the other on the first of January next.

Apply to JOSEPH GALLEGO.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A light Coach, newly new, with plated mounted harness, complete for two horses.
18th October. (epd)

Foreign Intelligence.

Continuation of foreign articles, by the Ship Isabella, arrived at Charleston.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

On further inquiries respecting the gallant Lieut. Wright, we have understood, that he has been liberated, not as a prisoner of war, but as a State Criminal of too bad a character to be kept in Paris, lest his principles should contaminate the virtuous keepers of his prison. The fact is, that the infamous and unprecedented treatment of this brave officer was disgusting to the whole nation of France, and that it was whispered to the Archbishop might be advisable to release him; which he has thought fit to do in the ungracious manner above-mentioned.

If the French are on the alert on the western shores of the Adriatic, the Russians are no less so on the eastern side. Their military position is no longer confined to Corfu, and it appears that they have thrown the superfluous of their force into Zante, Cephalonia, and other principal positions in the republic of the Seven Islands.

On the 11th of this month, 28 barrels of bullion were conveyed from Copenhagen to Elsinore, in 29 waggons, and delivered to the British Consul there, who sent them on board an English armed ship, for the United East India Company, &c. This silver in bars, to the value of 200,000l. sterling, had been sent from Hamburg by the house of Thornton & Power.

There is a great exportation of Corn from Hamburg to Spain.

September 28.

Our Journals state, that orders have been received from Paris by the General in Chief in Upper Italy, to place French garrisons in the Papal harbours, of Ancona and Civita Vecchia, to secure them against any possible attack.

NAPLES, Aug. 28.

The 15,000 French troops which are distributed in Puglia, along the coast of the Adriatic, will, it is said, be reinforced by a whole division from Upper Italy. An English ship of war, of 74 guns, lies at Castel a-Mare, ready to take on board the English Envoy Mr. Elliot, and the English Merchants here, should political circumstances require it. The Ex-Minister, M. Acton, resides on his estates in Sicily.

STUTTGART, Sept. 8.

The friendly communications so long carried on between the Cabinet of Petersburg and several Princes of the Empire, have been suddenly discontinued. This circumstance is imputed to the late refusal of the Diet of Ratisbon to follow the instructions of the Russian Minister, relative to the French seizure of the Duke of Enghein.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

We have heard from travellers coming from different communes round Nantes, that the alarm bells have never ceased to sound for these eight days past, as a warning to the inhabitants to save their harvest, vines, cattle, &c. from a threatening destruction, by the sudden and unexpected overflow of the river Loire, which, for the last week, has regularly every day risen several feet above the usual banks. The damage done is very considerable, particularly to the vineyards. Several bridges have been carried away by the rapidity and strength of its current; and, we apprehend, that many lives have been lost, as the bodies of men, women, and children, have been seen floating upon its waters, together with the carcasses of cattle, household furniture, &c. Since the summer which preceded the cold winter of 1709, this river has not, at the present season of the year, so violently overflowed its banks.

Lately, nearly a hundred of the inhabitants of the village of St. Nicolas, 15 leagues from Munich, were alarmed by a noise resembling the

discharge of a battery. The sky was darkened, and a whistling in the air was very perceptible. In a moment a mass fell upon an adjacent barn. On examination, the roof was broken in where the blow was received, and a strong matter was discovered of a fulphurous smell above the ordinary temperature. Its weight was about three pounds four ounces.

The great prize of 200,000 marcs in the Hamburg Lottery, was won last week by the Swedish Consul resident in that city.

According to letters from Porto Ferrajo, it looks as if an attack either from the English or Russian forces was expected on that place. The new fortifications are nearly finished, and the greatest activity prevails every where in fortifying different vulnerable points of the Isle d'Elba. The place has received a reinforcement of 4000 men, and provisions sufficient to sustain an attack or a blockade of 15 months. The artillery on the ramparts have been augmented with 30 pieces of heavy metal, and 12 new batteries have been erected, containing together fifty 36 pounders. As government has reason to suspect the loyalty of the inhabitants, on account of their known attachment to the English, several of the principal among them have been transported to France, where they will remain confined until a general peace, and serve as hostages for the fidelity of their countrymen. Besides these defensive measures, numerous detachments of French gunners are distributed in different points of the coast, to defend them against any attempts or landing of English privateers, which swarm along the shores of Italy.

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence by the Ship Thomas Wilson, from London arrived at Norfolk.

LONDON, October 13.

That the differences with Russia will be adjusted without an appeal to arms, we cannot believe; because we cannot believe that Russia will recede from the demands she has urged with such decision, and because we know that with the greater part, if not with all those demands, Bonaparte has positively refused compliance. But we can easily see the reasons that have induced the Paris papers to encourage the idea of an adjustment of the differences.—The Government wish to avoid every thing that may diminish the rejoicings, or dim the lustre of the Imperial coronation; but to our great surprise, the Paris letters state, that the preparations for the coronation will not be completed by the 9th of November.—Is it meant to defer the ceremony?—The Pope has been taken suddenly ill. Bonaparte means, perhaps, to postpone his coronation till his recovery. Is the Pope's illness a political one, and does he wish to avoid the degradation of being ordered to Paris to crown an Usurper, and an Ainfan!—If Bonaparte suspects that to be the case, he will send him a physician who will soon ease him of all his cares, and make way for another Pope of a less scrupulous disposition—perhaps the Cardinal Maury.—The sacred College may rely upon it, that Bonaparte will have a Pope to crown him.

The Dutch papers to the 15th, which arrived last night, do not mention any thing of the intended confiscation of British produce. But letters of the 13th positively state, that it was intended to confiscate all British Colonial produce, as well as manufactures; and that a cord of French troops had been established, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of either one or the other, or of British property of any kind into the Republic.

Courier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—The violation of treaties which our Government permits, in allowing Russian ships of war to pass the Bosphorus, with the troops which that nation successfully sends to the ancient Venetian Islands, and the disturbances which have already taken place in the Morea, do not claim the whole of our attention. Profiting by the absence of the fleet, the Russian fleet has already acquired, Russia snatches from us almost all our commerce, and our ships now navigate in the Archipelago under Russian colors. We perceive all this, but can apply no remedy.

The situation of Wallachia and Moldavia is not less the object of our inquietude. These provinces, which may be considered as the flame country, have lately acquired much importance in the politics of Oriental Europe. Since the partition of Poland, these countries have become the principal frontier of Turkey with respect to Russia, as they formerly were with respect to Austria. The conquest of the Crimea and Turkish possessions on the Black Sea, joined to the distracted state of Egypt, render the agricultural productions of Wallachia and Moldavia indispensable for the provisioning of Constantinople. It is obvious, however, from the situation of these provinces external and internal, that their future is planned, and may be accomplished by the slightest crisis. Since the year 1772, Russia has either openly claimed the possession of these two provinces, or insisted upon their independence. By treaties concluded between the Porte and Russia, the Turkish Government engages not to disturb the exercise of the Greek religion in these provinces; to allow rank to the Ecclesiasticks of that Church; to allow the Prince of Wallachia and the Prince of Moldavia to have each a Minister residing at Constantinople, and considered as enjoying the respects due to that character by the rights of nations, &c. Austria is not precisely in this aggressive attitude. In 1774, however, she obtained, through the interested complaisance of Russia, and the submission of the Turks, a portion of Moldavia (Bukovina.) This cession rendered her mistress of the territory embraced by Syrette, the natural barrier of the two empires. Thus the tide of spoliation flows rapidly on the Ottoman empire, and that power, which is, as it were, already submerged by the always increasing civilization of the adjacent States, may disappear in a moment from the political world.

The internal situation of these provinces shows the anxiety of Russia to insinuate herself into their administration; but the devotion of their princes to the views of that power has not solely for its object the paving the way for her ambition. The two Hospodars take care to have the means of informing the Ottoman Ministry of all the political events of Europe. There is no point on which they have not agents. They receive the principal gazettes, from which they make extracts, which are translated into the Turkish language, and dispatched to Constantinople. This correspondence employs four or five couriers a month. It would be difficult to form an idea of the care which the Hospodars take to be informed of every thing, and to communicate their information promptly to the Turkish Ministry. This forms their principal recommendation to the Porte. It will be recollected that on the death of Catherine II. the Porte received intelligence of that event five days before the Russian ambassador; and that it was the Prince of Moldavia who sent the account.—It is easy to perceive that the princes, by means of their correspondence, and their secret communications with persons at Constantinople, acquired an influence over the opinion and the determinations of the Divan; and that Russia, by making the power which the Turkish government disposes of these princes read upon itself, increases the state of dependency in which she holds the Ottoman Porte. The Russian Consul general at Jaffa is another instrument by means of which his government extends over those provinces its bonds of sovereignty. The Consul general displays there the representation of a minister, and the means he has at his disposal erect him into a power of the state. The number of persons he protects are more than 4000, among whom the Russian subjects form but a very small number. By one of the articles of the last treaty, the inhabitants had the power, during fifteen months, of removing and placing themselves under the Russian government. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to seduce all the Rajahs of any importance, and even some of the Boyards. After the expiration of so long a period, the acquisition of new subjects was not renounced. It is sufficient that the Rajahs pass into one of the towns of Russian Poland, and assume there a Russian title, to enable them, on their return, to place themselves under the protection of the Consul general, without any opposition or observation on the part of the prince. All the principal merchants are under the Russian protection, which they always solicit, on account of the obsequious deference paid to the agent of that power, and the favour which those enjoy who trade under his sanction. The inferior merchants, who are not directly protected by the Russian minister, attach themselves to the principal merchants, in consequence of which, they receive Russian passports, and complete protection.

According to advices from Alexandria, of the 23d of June, the Mamelukes, under the command of Osman Bey Bardisi, have been already three times victorious over the Anbuts, but not in so decisive a manner as to open them a way to Cairo. The Wechabis remain in undisturbed possession of Mecca and Medina.

The Porte has signified to the French ambassador its wish, that before it acknowledges the French Imperial dignity, some acknowledgment may be made by the Russian and English Courts.

FROM RUSSIA.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.

Capt. Oakes, who arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, Russia, informs, that a fleet of six ships of the line was fitting out, which was to be destined for the Mediterranean; that the squadron which had lately been in the North Sea had passed the Sound on its return; that there were reports that a war was expected between Russia and France, but they occasioned little conversation. At Elsinore, Capt. Oakes heard, that a difference subsisted between Sweden and France; but nothing was said as to the consequences which were expected to follow from it.

Domestic Intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, DECEMBER 7.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Yesterday at noon, His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania delivered in the Chamber of the House of Representatives the following Address to both branches of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The constitution of the State by directing an annual session of the legislature, recognizes the policy of frequent enquiries into the operation of the existing system of our laws, and into the means suggested by experience for promoting the welfare of the community. It is our lot however, under the auspices of a beneficent providence to find that whether we view what has been done, or consider what remains to do, there is little to lament in the past, or to apprehend for the future. As a member of the Union, Pennsylvania eminently participates in the estimation which the American character has attained abroad, and in the property which the national government has produced at home. As a distinct commonwealth her institutions offer ample encouragement to virtue and industry; afford perfect security to person and property; exact from her magistrates the essential qualifications of probity and wisdom; and confer upon her citizens the inestimable blessings of liberty and order. This is the practical development of the principles of our revolution, every republican must contemplate with gratitude and delight; every patriot will be solicitous to preserve and perpetuate.

The successful labours of your predecessors having thus, gentlemen, matured the subjects, and diminished the cares of legislation, it is our less arduous, though important task to guard with vigilance, prudence and fortitude the palladium of our political and social happiness. The necessities of an expanding population, the varying influence of external commerce, the gradual augmentation of internal wealth, and in short the inevitable vicissitude of human affairs, will forever claim from the guardians of the public weal a pure and zealous attention. The good works of our ancestors should not be suffered to moulder into decay. The imperfections of our legal code should be amended with a respectful though steady hand. The charms of novelty should not be permitted to far to fascinate as to give to mere innovation the semblance of reform. And in transferring the business of ages, in framing laws for posterity as well as for ourselves, we disregard the precepts of wisdom, interest and honor unless we dismiss the defunct passions and prejudices of the day.

Under just impressions of public duty I am confident, gentlemen, you are now assembled, and in obedience to a constitutional injunction I proceed to communicate more particularly such information of the state of the commonwealth as appears to merit a place in your deliberations.

The affliction to which Philadelphia has been recently exposed naturally excited a sympathy as interest at the opening of every legislative session for several years; and therefore I derive peculiar pleasure from the present opportunity to announce that the health of our commonwealth capital has been uninterrupted by any epidemic calamity during the late summer and autumn. The circumstances and circumstances of the season of health have undoubtedly contributed to